



THE EARTHQUAKE ZONE—STRAIT OF MESSINA (AT MESSINA).

## The Scene of the Sicilian and Calabrian Disasters

### SICILY.

Sicily presents to historians and archeologists a field the more interesting that it has been so little tilled, and a new world to travelers who delight in the romantic and the picturesque. The discovery in all parts of the island of a great number of Greek temples, theaters and other edifices has been of deep interest to antiquarians, while the mere sight of these ruins challenges the admiration of all beholders. There are more ruins of Greek temples in the island of Sicily than are to be found in Peloponnesus or in all Greece besides.

Not only in examples of Greek architecture, but also in the more or less perfect architectural relics of other nations that at one time or another have held dominion in the island, is Sicily surprisingly rich. Nowhere else in all Europe are there to be seen so many well preserved specimens of the work of the master builders of ancient and medieval times. It has been said that "Sicily is the Archeological Museum of Europe," for in Sicily are to be seen the caves of cliff-dwellers, fragments of Cyclopean structures reared by prehistoric builders, foundations of walls laid by Phoenicians and Carthaginians; temples, theaters and fortresses of Greek construction; bridges, aqueducts and amphitheaters erected by Roman engineers; remains of edifices built by Byzantine architects; mosques and towers of Saracenic origin; while of Norman churches, castles, palaces, their number is not altogether ascertained.

The nations that have dwelt around the Mediterranean waged almost incessant war for the possession of the island, and these wars were of paramount importance to mankind. For more than fifteen hundred years it was the battlefield upon which men of European blood contended with men of Asiatic blood for the dominion of the world. In Sicily, no less than in old Greece, was waged the war of civilization against barbarism, of philosophy against mysticism, of science against astrology, and it is no exaggeration to say that upon the result of battles fought in Sicily, or on the sea near her coast, oftentimes have hung the fate and future history of Europe.

Sicily has not only been the battleground of race against race and nation against nation, but of creed against creed. In all these wars Europeans battled with Asiatics, or Africans of Asiatic ancestry, and oftentimes these Sicilian campaigns carried on in and for the possession of Sicily, determined the course of history far beyond the limits of the island battleground. As, for instance, on the day commonly said to be the Day of Salamis when the men of old Greece saved their country from invading Persians, the Greeks of Sicily won the battle of Himera, and so not only delivered their native land from the yoke of the Carthaginians, but turned back a tide of conquest that threatened to Orientalize Europe. In Sicily were fought many of the battles of the Punic Wars. In Sicily the Moslems temporarily established the dominion of the Khalifs of Africa. In Sicily the Normans won for themselves a kingdom and established a government which, for a time, was the most liberal, most powerful, the richest, and most magnificent of the governments of Europe.

The glory of the Normans soon departed and Sicily became the football of popes, emperors and kings. Spaniards, Angevins, Aragoneses, Catalans, Castilians, Savoyards, Spaniards, Austrians, ruled despotically, unwisely, unjustly. At last—blackest of all the curses that have fallen upon ill-fated Sicily—the Bourbons set up their despotism. Not until 1860 did Garibaldi break the yoke of their bondage, and then, for the first time in many centuries, the Sicilians were free to work out their political and social salvation.

Constantly in danger of foreign invasion Sicily was "armed to the wa-

ter's edge." Under the walls of Syracuse, the momentous conflict between Dorian and Ionian Greeks was fought out to the end. The harbor of Syracuse was the scene of that tremendous naval battle when, in 415 B. C. the combined Siceliot and Spartan fleets prevented the escape to sea of the Athenian fleet.

### MESSINA.

Messina occupies perhaps the most ancient site of all Sicilian cities, but it contains few remains of antiquity, still fewer relics of medieval days, and almost no objects of contemporaneous interest. Owing to its position, exposed in all ages to countless sieges, assaults, land and sea attacks, bombardments, conflagrations and earthquakes, Messina of the Greeks, of the Romans, of the Byzantines, of the Saracens and Normans—in a word, Messina of the past—has disappeared utterly from the face of the earth. Even as late as 1848 the Neapolitan soldiers of King Bomba ruthlessly obliterated the few remaining relics of ancient days which had escaped the unimaginable destruction wrought by time and weather, by natural convulsions, but principally by hosts of enemies during ages of incessant warfare, until the citadels, monuments, churches, convents, public buildings and private houses of Messina were reduced to an indescribable mass of ruins.

On these ruins has risen a new city, modern Messina, reconstructed since 1848—up to the late earthquake a handsome well-built town of about 90,000 inhabitants, the seat of an archbishopric and of a university and second in commercial importance to Palermo alone of all Sicilian cities. The houses of Messina extend along the shore for the distance of one and a half miles, occupying a narrow strip of land between the water and the hills. On the slopes above the town are olive groves, orchards and gardens, and all the rounded heights are crowded with fortresses and the connecting crests with lines of fortifications.

"Il Porto di Messina," the grand harbor, about four miles in circumference, is enclosed by a low sand spit, which extends into the sea in the form of a sickle. "La Marina" which curves along the margin of Il Porto is—or was—flanked by an imposing row of three-story buildings, once the palaces of nobility, but recently transformed into warehouses.

One of the principal show-places is the cathedral "La Matrice," founded by Count Roger in 1098, but little of the Norman structure remains save the portals of the facade.

Seven miles away from Messina the rock of Seylla looms brightly in the sunlight, on the Calabrian side of the channel, so plain a mark that it would go hard with any vessel that failed to shun its teeth. Charybdis is also nearby. Marines find little trouble locating Seylla. It stands boldly out from a precipitous coast. Flowing close by the foot of the rock is a tide-rip, or eddy, sometimes dignified by the title of "The Whirlpool of Seylla." It was the whirlpool, not the rock, which was the terror of mariners in classic days.

Palerio, the capital city, well deserves her name—"La Pianeta"—the White City, for the stone of which her beautiful palaces and dwellings are constructed is of a very light-cream color, white shining in the beautiful sunlight, so that from the heights one beholds a city of marble. The cathedral of Palerio is said to have been erected in 592 A. D. on the foundations of an older Pagan temple.

### CATANIA.

The situation of Catania at the northern base of the great volcano suggested to its Greek founders an appropriate name for the city. Katana signifies "Under Aetna." There is believed to have been a Sicilian settlement there fourteen hundred years before Christ. The Greek town was founded 727 B. C. Catania passed through all the throes

of incessant warfare and was occupied by all the conquerors in turn. In the present day there are the remains of a Roman amphitheater there, and a Greek theater, slight remains of ancient baths, of a necropolis, an aqueduct, wells, a forum, a curia, a gymnasium, etc. The principal street is called La Via Lincoln, named after President Lincoln. This street was named by the Marquis di Rudini, who thus demonstrated his friendliness to the United States.

At Catania is one of the most interesting modern sights in the islands, namely, the Astronomical Observatory and "Terrestria and Vulcanological Laboratory." In its vaults underground are the geodynamic apparatus, instruments of precision which during every second of time, record with marvellous accuracy, the condition of the earth's stability or instability. On rock tables are the most delicate instruments, recording the faintest tremor of the earth.

## GARNISHEE SUITS IN CIRCUIT COURT

A suit has been begun by J. L. Holland against Byron O. Clark to recover judgment and costs awarded in a previous suit amounting to \$682. Mary E. Clark, the Bank of Hawaii, the First National Bank, the Tropic Fruit Company, the Wahiwa Consolidated Pineapple Company, the Clark Farm Company and Bishop and Company are summoned as garnishees.

Mary Buckle is also following the garnishee route to what she claims is her money. She is a sister-in-law of Charley Clark. She has brought suit against S. Ahmi on a claim for \$208.90 and has summoned as garnishees Bishop and Company, the Bank of Wailuku, and Antone Tavares. It seems that Ahmi recently sold a ranch on Maui to Tavares, and Mrs. Buckle is trying to get her claim paid out of it.

### Deeds Filed.

A deed was filed for record yesterday by which H. E. Cooper conveys to the City Mill Company for \$800 a lot in Manoa valley, Puupueo, containing 13,340 square feet.

The trustees of the T. K. C. Rooke estate have sold to William Pfotenbauer four and a quarter acres of land at Niolopa, on the easterly side of Nuuanu valley for \$6000.

### Ejectment Suit.

The John H. Estate Limited has brought an ejectment suit against the Oahu Sugar Company and about a dozen other defendants, most of whom are minors, for a piece of property at Waiolo. In addition to the land, damages to the extent of a thousand dollars are asked.

### Divorce Day.

Yesterday was divorce day in the Circuit Court. Judge De Bolt granted a divorce to Yonezo Takahashi from Fuyu Takahashi on statutory grounds. To Omine Nakahama was given a divorce from Kamamatsu Nakahama on the ground of cruelty and non-support. William S. Winters was given a divorce from Maria H. Winters on statutory grounds.

In another case a marriage was annulled for reasons existing before the marriage.

E. Morita has begun proceedings for a divorce against his wife Kiku. He is a jeweler on Hotel street and charges his wife with cruelty.

### Appraisers Report.

Henry Cobb Adams, C. K. Hopkins and V. M. Harrison, appraisers of the estate of Sylvester Cullen, deceased, have filed their report in the Circuit Court. They find the personal property of the estate to be worth \$2215. Included in this is ten shares of Hawaiian Electric Company stock.

### Child Adopted.

Judge De Bolt yesterday signed a decree by which Flora Harvey, daughter of Senator-elect Frank R. Harvey, adopts the child who has been known for four years as Elizabeth Harvey, that name being made her legal name. The child has been cared for all these years by Miss Harvey.

## REPUBLICANS FOR ECONOMY

The Republican members of the new Board of Supervisors have held various informal caucuses during the past few days and have practically resolved upon their line of conduct when they will have to put their ideas into practice after inauguration day on Monday next. For one thing they have made up their minds that they will have some say regarding appointments and for another thing they intend to adopt a policy of economy in administration.

Since election the various supervisors-elect have been observing things and as a result of their observations they have come to the conclusion that altogether too much money is being spent in this county for frills at the expense of actual public works. To eliminating a part of the frills will be their first efforts made.

At the present time it is costing the county of Oahu over twenty per cent. of its income for office work, \$8699 going in salaries to elected office-holders, their office staffs, to superintendents, clerks and lunas. The various offices have the following regular appropriation per month, which do not include the salaries of elected men:

County Clerk, \$440; Auditor, \$175; Attorney, \$935; Treasurer, \$150; Engineer, \$525; police, office force not including turnkeys, police captains, etc., \$1030; garbage department, office staff, \$365; Hawaiian band, \$1425; road department, office staff, \$1320; and outside road districts' lunas and overseers, \$376.

The regular appropriations, exclusive of the road department payrolls and the cost of materials, feed, etc., now are \$23,366.50. The estimated income of the county each month until July 1 next is \$39,000 a month, which will leave less than \$10,000 a month to go into actual road work, considerably less than has been spent during the past period. The coming year will find the expense of government considerably increased, there having been new salary-carrying offices created and bigger fixed salaries named.

There are some spots on the present county payroll that will stand pruning, the supervisors think. In the first place it is felt that the County Attorney has too much of a crew on his hands and could very easily dispense with his official telephone answerer at least. It may be necessary for the official to have a man to hunt up witnesses and evidence in his private cases, but it is thought that he could also pay for them out of his private receipts. This would knock a hundred dollars a month off the biggest office account of any department, the County Attorney's office now costing the public \$955 a month in addition to the County Attorney's own salary.

The County Clerk's office is attracting attention. In addition to the clerk there are four salaried men there who draw \$340 a month between them and have lots of time to do plenty of things besides working.

The office force of the Deputy Sheriff seems to be overdone in the way of men and underdone in the amount of work to be accomplished and there may be a lopping off there. Otherwise the police force cannot be cut down, the disposition being rather to save in the office and put more men on the street.

The office force of the Road Supervisor and the necessity for the employment of all the various clerks will be considered.

Economy where possible and liberal expenditures on the roads and streets is to be the policy of the Republican Supervisors, while care is to be taken that for every dollar expended a dollar's worth of work will have to be done.

## LONG, SUMNER'S TRUSTEE AGAIN

John K. Sumner has reinstated Carlos A. Long as trustee of his property. The deed of trust was executed yesterday and filed for record in the afternoon. Sumner made Long his trustee last April, but on December 16 revoked the trust. The deed filed yesterday recites the execution of the former trust deed and its revocation and then says:

"Whereas said trustor of his own volition has repented of his said revocation of said trust deed and of the trusts therein and thereby created and expressed, and now desires to reinvest said trustee—"

The instrument then proceeds to reinvest Long with the same trusts he had under the former deed, but it is provided that Sumner can only revoke this trust deed after giving three months notice to the trustee of his intention to do so, the expressed purpose of this being to give the trustee that long in which to make arrangements to reconvey the trust property and account for the trust funds.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES PREPARING FOR NEW TRAFFIC

The Oahu transportation companies are both at work preparing for the growth in their traffic business expected with the arrival of the soldiers for Leilehua and the marines and mechanics for Pearl Harbor. The Rapid Transit company is carrying on negotiations for a right-of-way to their Pearl Harbor terminus and have an agent on the mainland purchasing track material and equipment for the extension. On Tuesday, B. F. Dillingham, A. W. Van Valkenburg and a railroad engineer of the O. R. & L. system went to Leilehua by auto and had a look over the ground preparatory to getting out the linesmen to locate the Leilehua spur.

It is the intention of the Rapid Transit to equip their extension with some heavy rolling stock, a part of which is now being built in their shops here. The first of a number of freight trucks has been turned out, a big flat car with motormen's cabs on the ends. The car is built with the platform very

high off the ground and the trolley pole will be on one side of the car instead of rising from the center. This car is equipped with the Peacock brake, a new thing in electric car construction, and it is probable that all the other cars of the system will be likewise equipped, the brake doing away with a good share of the arm work now necessary on the part of the motormen.

The O. R. & L. car shops are also working overtime and a large quantity of new rolling stock, both passenger and freight cars, are under construction.

The Rapid Transit company officials are not yet in a position to announce when work will commence on their extension. It has been decided, however, not to run their line over the hill at Fort Shafter into Moanalua but to leave the road and carry the track around the hill below the Fort hospital, thus doing away with the hill climb and making the handling of heavy freight cars possible.

## FRED MAKINO ON THE LABOR WAGES CLAIM OF JAPANESE

Editor Advertiser: The movement for higher wages is not inaugurated on chauvinistic principles. The motive for the movement is primarily, of course, for the improvement and uplifting of the laboring class of Hawaii. But the real welfare and the realization of higher principle of American ideal underlie the movement. We want to better the lot of the working hands of Hawaii, and enable them to lead a decent, respectable life, worthy as the subjects of the country of the Rising Sun and as the members of the free community governed by the principles of justice and manhood independence. In a word, we want to give to Hawaii a "middle class of substantial citizens." How can a laborer with sixty-nine cents a day decently support himself, his wife and his children? Men without substance are rather dangerous to the community, of which they are a part. So much for the spiritual phase of our movement.

Now, turning our attention to the material side of the movement, we believe that our movement deserves a hearty support of the white merchants. The Japanese are being paid at the rate of eighteen dollars per month of twenty-six working days. It goes without saying that no laborer can work out full twenty-six working days throughout each of the twelve months of a year. The average number of working days of the best work rs is twenty or twenty-one a month. Therefore, their income will not exceed thirteen dollars or fourteen dollars a month. But taking, for the sake of convenience, the laborers' income at eighteen dollars per month, and taking roughly the number of the Japanese hands at 30,000 the entire annual income of \$6,480,000. Out of this sum, the latest statistics show that \$2,000,000 is sent to Japan through the local Yokohama Specie Bank, and \$10,000 through the postal service, and the average import from Japan to Japanese goods is \$1,000,000 per year. The grand total of money going to Japan is \$4,010,000, leaving \$2,470,000. This two million and a half is either deposited in bank, paid in rent, invested in business, or spent in consuming American goods, all of which going to help the economic welfare of Hawaii and its industries. We are informed by responsible Japanese merchants that seventy per cent. of goods consumed by the Japanese plantation hands are of American products and that only thirty per cent. are Japanese. We believe the statement is true. It is a patent fact that Japanese children are all clothed in American dress, and they wear American hats and go about with American shoes on. So with most of the men, both in town and in plantations. And most of the Japanese women wear holokus made of American cloth. Laborers use sake, of course, but they also use a large quantities of beer, whiskey and wines. The cooking utensils are almost of American make; the canned goods, milk, flour and kerosene oil used by the Japanese are also of American products. Thus the Japanese are spending something like forty per cent. of their total income in American goods or in building up Hawaii's business and trade.

Should the wages be increased to the minimum of the Higher Wages Association's demand, namely, \$5.00 per month, the increased annual income of the plantation hands will be \$1,800,000. The increased income will, of course, to some extent, go to swell the import of Japanese goods and the sum sent to Japan. But the nature of the Japanese is such that they prefer the American to the Japanese goods, and as they are showing the tendency of remaining here and make Hawaii their home a greater proportion than forty per cent. of the increased income will be spent in American goods. If forty per cent., i. e., the present proportion of their increased income be spent in American goods, it means \$720,000 more trade for the American merchants in these goods,

in canned goods, and other necessities of life. But as the Japanese prefer the American to the Japanese goods, considerably over a million dollars will be spent in American goods and in promoting Hawaii's business, trade and industries, after the demand for the increased wages is complied with.

These figures certainly should appeal to the white merchants of Honolulu and Hawaii in general. Most of the benefit flowing from the higher wages will revert to the interests of Hawaii's capitalists and merchants.

The Japanese are doing an equal amount of work, of equal quality in equal space of time as done by labor of any other nationality, and yet they are given only one-third of the wages received by other labor. The demand for a higher wages with minimum of the increase at \$22.50 per month is neither extravagant nor extraordinary. They are doing just that amount, or more, of work deserving that pay. The demand is not hastily made nor for mere pleasure of excitement. We are demanding justice and nothing more.

These considerations will show that our movement for higher wages is started no less for the interests of the white merchants than for ourselves, and that the interests of the white merchants are not only not inconsistent with, but are rather promoted by, the increased wages for the plantation hands. We want the community to understand that our movement is not inaugurated for selfish and narrow, antiquated chauvinistic principles, but on a broad and high principle of justice to labor, and an ideal to secure for Hawaii an enduring economic welfare and for the Americanism a good, fertile, productive soil to plant itself, and grow and prosper.

Very truly yours,  
FRED K. MAKINO,  
Chairman, Executive Committee, Higher Wages Association.

## HELEN WILDER STANDS FOR CAPTAIN PARKER

"I wish before leaving Honolulu to express myself on the dismissal of Captain Parker from the police force," said Miss Helen K. Wilder yesterday aboard the Alameda.

"Captain Parker has been on the force for a long term of years, ever since the revolution, and has been a good officer, as I am sure in this all kamaainas will agree with me. If the police force is to be disrupted this way every two years, Honolulu will surely suffer when its trained police are dismissed and new men put in."

The Japanese Consul General will hold a New Year's reception for Japanese only at the consulate from 9 to 11 o'clock in the morning.

**A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.**  
This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of the race. Science has indeed made great strides during the past century, and among these—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine come that of

**THERAPION.**  
This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassagnac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy, we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *run-down* in the case, and in the other so effectively, speedily and safely to ease from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their guises as far as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

**THERAPION**  
which will certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day; about which no sane attention and some have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to be the most valuable of all the remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal druggists and merchants throughout the world.—Diamond Field Advertiser, Kingston, Jamaica.